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Prosecutor Charged With "Unjust Treatment Of Black And Poor People"

B.P.P. LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO RECALL D.A. LOWELL JENSEN

(Oakland, Calif.) - Charging that Black and poor people in Alameda County are denied "equal treatment under the law," the Black Panther Party launched a campaign in early May to recall county District Attorney Lowell Jensen from office.

Addressing a May 3 press conference held on the steps of the county courthouse, BPP President Huey P. Newton accused Jensen of "neglecting the grievances of the community," particularly regarding the police murders of Melvin Black and Tyrone Guyton, two Black teenagers, and Jose Barlow Benavidez, a 26-year-old Chicano man, and Huey's upcoming retrial on the false charge of killing a Black prostitute in 1974.

Jensen has refused to respond to widespread community demands that the police officers who killed Black, Guyton and Benavidez be prosecuted and that the murder charge against Huey be dropped and that his scheduled July 30 retrial not take place.

Half an hour before the press conference, the sponsors of the recall campaign filed a "Notice of Intention to Circulate a Recall Petition" with Alameda County Voter Registrar James A. Riggs. In the notice, filed by Broadus Parker, president of the Black Veterans Association (BVA), Emilio Benavidez, brother of Jose Barlow Benavidez, Mrs. Ruth Villia, a founding member of the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program of the Oakland Community Learning Center, and Father Edgar Haasl, pastor of East Oakland's St. Louis Bertrand Church, the following charges were made against Jensen:

"(1) District Attorney Lowell Jensen has failed to discharge his constitutional duty to ensure that all citizens of Alameda County receive equal treatment under the law.

"(2) Poor and minority people charged with

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Black Panther Party President HUEY P. NEWTON announces launching of a community-wide campaign to recall Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen from office at recent press conference. EMILIO BENAVIDEZ (left), one of recall sponsors.

MEDIA BUILDS SUPPORT FOR ASSASSIN OF S.F. MAYOR, SUPERVISOR

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The unwarranted sympathy displayed by the Bay Area establishment press toward Dan White, the former police officer, firefighter and supervisor who is standing trial for the seemingly most despicable crime imaginable in the eyes of White middle class America—the cold-blooded, self-confessed assassination of two elected officials—contrasts sharply with the racist atmosphere which pervades the political trials of Black and poor people in this country.

When Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton returned to the U.S. in July, 1977, after three years of forced political exile in Cuba, he drew the pointed parallel between the trumped-up murder charges he faced and the celebrated case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"Fifty years ago these men were murdered," Huey said, "because...they did not receive a fair trial, having been convicted in an inflammatory atmosphere of prejudice built up against 'foreigners' and dissidents...

"I am labeled a 'militant and revolutionary.' It is my hope that by returning to fight the false charges against me I will not become another Sacco or Vanzetti," Huey said.

Defense attorney Douglas R. Schmidt, in an effort to prove that White is mentally ill, found five mental health "experts" who

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WHITE HOUSE SEEKS BROADER C.I.A., F.B.I. POWERS

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration is preparing legislation to make it easier for the CIA and FBI to infiltrate groups of Americans both at home and abroad to obtain foreign intelligence information.

Another provision of the legislation would permit the CIA to tap the telephones of Americans abroad under rules less restrictive than those that must be followed for wiretaps in the U.S., the *Los Angeles Times*, reports.

White House officials said that the new legislation, which was presented to the Senate Intelligence Committee last month would allow the CIA to undertake some secret operations without the President's personal approval.

The legislative proposals call for a loosening of current regulations covering CIA activities, officials said, reflecting a growing feeling in government circles that existing constraints have hampered the effectiveness of the agency.

The proposed legislation forms part of the Administration's legal charter for the intelligence community, which has been in preparation since early 1977.

The charter would regulate practices for approving covert CIA activities, outline the administration's obligations for reporting them to Congress and specify what operations constitute infringements on individual rights, the *New York Times*

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Editorial

RECALL JENSEN

The Black Panther Party has called on all Black and poor people in Alameda County to unite in the campaign to recall District Attorney Lowell Jensen from office. (See cover article.)

The Jensen recall is an historic action in Alameda County. According to the Voter Registrar's office, except for an attempt that never got off the ground to recall Supervisor Valerie Raymond, there has never been a serious recall campaign initiated against a county official.

The signatures of 52,000 registered county voters are needed in order for a special election to be called at which we will have the opportunity to remove Jensen and replace him with someone who will not only be responsive to the needs of poor people charged with crimes but who will be committed to overhauling the entire "criminal justice" system in Alameda County—a task long overdue.

Understandably, the local government will do all that it can to disrupt the recall campaign. Pressure will be put on people, especially those who work for Alameda County. Threats will be made against recall supporters, but we must not allow ourselves to be intimidated.

The law allows five months from the date the county government approves the proposed recall petition for the necessary signatures to be obtained. During this time, intensive education must be carried out so that the public will understand how the police department, the district attorney's office and the courts systematically deny justice to poor people.

Lowell Jensen, throughout his 10 years in office, has been a guiding force behind the unjust and racist treatment that Alameda County courts dispense to Black and poor people. Because it is the poor community who stands the most to gain by recalling the D.A., it is the poor community that must lead the recall campaign. Only registered voters can sign the recall petitions, and individuals and organizations who are committed to removing Jensen from office must not only register themselves and their members but must actively work to see that everyone in the community 18 years and older is registered to vote.

Today we must begin the dedicated and consistent work that it will take to recall Lowell Jensen from office. This work will be an important first step in securing justice for all of us.□



30 YEARS FOR ASSAULTING YOUR EMPLOYER!

Fallen Comrades

ALEX RACKLEY
Assassinated: May 21, 1969



Alex Rackley, a member of the New York State Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was assassinated on May 21, 1969, by a Black police agent named George Sams, who had infiltrated the Party. Sams concocted the false story which led to the arrests of Ericka Huggins and 13 other members of the New Haven BPP chapter on trumped-up charges of murder and kidnapping.

JOHN SAVAGE
Assassinated: May 23, 1969



John Savage, a member of the San Diego Branch of the BPP, was assassinated on May 23, 1969, by a member of the Ron Karenga-led US organization. John, 24, was on his way to the BPP office when he was approached by a US member named "Tambozi," who jammed a .38 automatic into the back of John's neck and pulled the trigger. John died instantly.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT: Public Schools Hit With Junk Food

Like so many of our nation's problems, the entry of big business into providing "food" to the public schools is a legacy of Nixon. In 1969, President Nixon convened a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, which was run from the start by food corporations.

It wasn't surprising, therefore, when it recommended that schools be allowed to hire outside food corporations to prepare and deliver school lunches.

In one year, between 1970 and 1971, corporate food business with institutions increased tenfold, to $5.2 billion. The largest institutional food service company in the country, ARA Services Inc., grabbed 16 per cent of its sales and 18.4 per cent of its profits from public school contracts.

In Eugene, Oregon, a group of parents, cooks and hunger activists thwarted an attempt by ARA to take over the school's lunch programs. They organized committees to do research, petitions and letter writing to convince the school board that ARA should be kept out.

The parents' research revealed that the corporation's profit orientation led to gimmicks like attaching clever sounding names to tired old foods, and adding rainbow stripes to the lunchroom workers' uniforms.

Corporate "efficiency" also led to the notorious practice of "satellite" preparation of meals in a central kitchen and then delivering them to the individual schools.

Meanwhile, the public schools are feeling the pressure of a McDonalds on every corner and corporate advertising which is turning America's youth into junk food junkies. Many schools are setting up their own fast food-type operations.

It's a pretty neat trick for the food conglomerates to spend millions on advertising which changes children's eating habits to such an extent that the schools are forced to imitate their food or even let them come in and serve it themselves.

(The above article was excerpted from FP Scope #62.)□

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F.B.I. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM --DEAD OR ALIVE?

(San Francisco, Calif.) - On April 28, 1971, the Federal Bureau of Investigation officially "discontinued" COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program), the wide-ranging series of secret, illegal operations it had conducted for more than a decade and a half to disrupt and destroy predominantly Black and poor groups and individuals working for social change in America.

On that date, following the public disclosure of COINTELPRO documents taken from the FBI in Media, Pennsylvania,a directive was issued to all FBI offices stating, "Effective immediately, all COINTELPROs operated by the Bureau are discontinued."

During the peak of its activities, COINTELPRO carried out such actions as infiltration of various organizations, anonymous mailings, bombings, murders and murder threats, the use of agent provocateurs to create internal dissension or to instigate illegal activities, and many other types of harassment, *Freedom News Service* reports.

Operations were carried out against more than 20,000 groups and individuals, including Malcolm X, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker service organization, various other religious, civil rights and anti-war groups, and Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party.

While the FBI publicly maintains that COINTELPRO was eliminated in April, 1971, evidence has come to light since that time which suggests otherwise.

One of the FBI's favorite tactics in COINTELPRO was to use members of the media as informants. In mid-1973, the FBI made covert use of a legitimate member of the media to gather intelligence for the Bureau against the American Indian Movement (AIM), without the reporter's knowledge.

Clarence McDaniels made several trips to interview AIM leaders at Wounded Knee on behalf of radio station KIXI and *United Press International* in New York. According to FBI documents, however, "He is unaware that his stories are not being publicized in full or that the intelligence information and his tapes are being furnished to the FBI."

FBI use of the media against AIM during the 1973-76 period was not limited to the McDaniels incident.

In 1973, an FBI informer infiltrated AIM's Wounded Knee encampment while working as a press photographer for a Des Moines underground newspaper. In two years, he rose through the ranks to become the chief security officer of the organization as well as chief aide and confidant of Dennis Banks, then AIM's leader. All the while, the informer was receiving $900 to $1,000 per month from the FBI.

According to a document recently released under the Freedom of Information Act, in February of 1972, nearly a year after COINTELPRO was "discontinued," the FBI's Omaha, Nebraska, office made a request to then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to carry out a "counterintelligence" program to disrupt the Black Revolutionary Party of Des Moines, Iowa.

The document is notable in several respects. The purpose of

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The Des Moines, Iowa, BPP office was totally destroyed by a bomb blast in 1970.

125,000 Protest Nuclear Power In D.C.

(Washington, D.C.) - Over 125,000 protesters gathered here on May 6 in the largest demonstration against nuclear power in U.S. history.

The massive rally, the biggest demonstration in Washington since the end of the Vietnam War, was organized by the May 6 Coalition after the March 28 nuclear "accident" at the Three Mile Island reactor in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The demonstrators — led by over 1,500 people from the Harrisburg area, many of them wearing T-shirts saying, "I Survived Three Mile Island" — assembled on the Ellipse south of the White House and marched up Pennsylvania Avenue to the grounds of Capitol Hill.

Numerous speakers at the rally demanded an immediate shutdown of all nuclear power plants in the U.S. Black activist/comedian Dick Gregory, California Governor Edmund Brown, actress Jane Fonda and her husband, anti-war activist and former Chicago Seven defendant Tom Hayden, consumer activist Ralph Nader, environmentalist Barry Commoner, anti-war activist George Wald and other speakers also demanded that President Carter impose a moratorium on nuclear power development.

President Carter was attacked for reneging on his campaign promise to use nuclear power only as a last resort, and the nuclear industry was blasted for covering up the dangers of nuclear power plants.

The rally was sponsored by Mobilization for Survival and over 200 labor, environmental and consumer groups.

Meanwhile, in a little-publicized, nearly three-month-old trial in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Board Chairman Dean A. McGee took the witness stand in federal court in early May to defend Kerr-McGee Corporation in an $11.5 million civil negligence trial over the 1974 plutonium contamination of Karen Silkwood, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

McGee 75, said he had never heard of Ms. Silkwood until told on November 7, 1974, that her apartment contained plutonium.

He said he did not learn that she had complained to the Atomic Energy Commission about safety problems at the Kerr-McGee plutonium plant until after her mysterious death in a car crash a week later.

McGee, influential head of the 11,000-employee energy con-

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House Subcommittee Orders Military Registration For 18-Year-Old Males

(Washington, D.C.) - A House subcommittee voted late last month to reinstate military registration for 18-year-old men after the 1980 elections, sparking protests from young people gathered at the Capitol here.

The House Armed Services Committee's military personnel subcommittee took its action by unanimous voice vote after rejecting another proposal to draft up to 200,000 young men a year for the military reserves.

The registration plan must be approved by the full committee before House floor debate. It requires the President to start registering all males who become 18 on or after January 1, 1981, and calls for him to tell Congress whether he wants standby authority to call up persons for military service and whether he also wants women to register.

Several hundred young persons waving Vietnam-era signs depicting draft card burnings greeted news of the subcommittee vote with chants of "Hell, no, we won't go."

Their rally outside the Capitol was one of 70 scheduled across the nation in early May.

The last draft callup was in 1972 as American troops prepared to leave Vietnam. Registration, unpopular because of Vietnam and scorned by many young men who refused to comply, was scrapped three years later.

Six years ago the last American fighting man left Vietnam and a war-anguished nation welcomed the "all-volunteer" military system. Now battle lines are again being drawn over resumption of the draft, *United Press International* reports.

Social issues are also involved. Is a volunteer force drawn mainly from the Black and poor any better than the Vietnam-era draft that saw large numbers of Blacks sent to combat while affluent Whites went to college?

Today's Army is almost one-third Black, and some job specialties are around 50 per cent Black in lower ranks.

Black leaders say the Army has economic opportunities not available on the outside for young Blacks.

"But what if you have a war and a third or half the casualties are Black?" asks an officer "It would be immoral, aside from the protest it would cause among the Black population."

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OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL EACH-ONE-TEACH-ONE ASSOC. REOPENS





OCS students perform at recent program reopening the Each-One-Teach-One Association. OCS Director ERICKA HUGGINS.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Friends, supporters and parents of Oakland Community School (OCS) gathered at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) in early May for the reopening of the model elementary school's Each-One-Teach-One Association.

The program began with a showing of the Rebop film on OCS and the OCLC Teen Club. The first part of the film features OCS student Kellita Smith, who demonstrates through her words and experiences why the East Oakland school has the widespread love and respect of children and parents alike.

Huey P. Newton, from whom the idea of OCS came, is interviewed in the Rebop film by Kellita. When asked by her what he likes best about OCS, Huey says, "I like the children best. We were never allowed to be free when I was in school...You are the people of the future."

SECOND HALF

The second half of the film features OCLC Teen Club member Fred Morehead. The film shows how Fred's work as an instructor in the OCLC's Martial Arts Program and an escort in the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program has helped him to gain an understanding and love of people far advanced for youth of his age.

After the film, Ericka Huggins, director of OCS, explained the purpose of the Each-One-Teach-One Association and its various categories of financial support.

The Each-One-Teach-One Association was started as the Each-One-Teach-One Tuition Club in 1973. Six years later, the purpose and need are still the same: to generate the necessary income to meet OCS tuition costs.

An average of $100 a child per month has been calculated. This cost covers the three meals per day, health care screening, and classroom costs of an OCS student.

As a private school, OCS does not receive operating monies from the city, county, or state educational districts. Therefore, it is dependent upon the active and dedicated staff and Parents Advisory Board, who raise a portion of the nearly $20,000 per month needed to operate the school.

MORE NEEDED

However, more is needed. The Each-One-Teach-One Association is a way to raise additional funds and involve people from everywhere, from many fields and professions, parents and non-parents, grandparents or friends.

One dollar to $9 a month regisgers you as a Friend of the Association for one year and entitles you to receive the OCLC monthly newsletter.

Ten dollars to $24 a month registers you as a Supporter of the Association for one year, entitling you to the OCLC monthly newsletter and other special mailings.

Twenty-five dollars to $99 a month entitles you to Membership in the Association, a membership card, and the OCLC newsletter.

One hundred dollars to $249 a month designates you a Sponsor of Each-One-Teach-One. You receive a membership card, the monthly OCLC newsletter and an OCS calendar.

Two hundred fifty dollars or more a month classifies you as a Patron. You will receive the OCLC newsletter, Association membership card and an OCS Memory Book.

A one-time donation of $2,500 to the Association makes you a Life Member. A Life Member receives the monthly newsletter, OCS Memory Book, membership card and an Association Member pin.

24-YEAR-OLD BLACK MAN KILLED BY OAKLAND POLICE

B.P.P. To Host May 21 Public Hearing On Police Abuse

(Oakland, Calif.) - The first in a series of three public hearings on police abuses in Oakland will be held at Black Panther Party Central Headquarters on Monday, May 21.

Immediately following the March 17 murder of 15-year-old Melvin Black by three Oakland police officers, the BPP joined with a number of concerned people to form the Human Rights



MELVIN BLACK

Committee. One of the primary concerns of the Committee is to develop a concrete proposal for handling incidents of harassment and brutality committed by the Oakland Police Department (OPD) against the predominantly Black and poor population of the city.

The purpose of the public hearings will be to allow individuals in the community to share their personal experiences with police misconduct and to express their views about how these problems can best be handled.

All of the hearings will be taped and will be used by the Committee as documentation for a proposal to create an Oakland Police Review Board. The May 21 hearing will be held at BPP Central Headquarters, 8501 East 14th Sreet, at 7 p.m.

Meanwhile, an OPD officer shot a 24-year-old Black man to death in early May. According to police, Samuel Lee Newton was killed after he allegedly attempted to stab Patrolman Cesar Celada with a knife.

The May 4 murder occurred following the knife slashing of Roosevelt Gipson, whom police said Samuel Newton cut on the forehead as Gipson was making a phone call at a booth near 34th Avenue and Foothill Boulevard.

Gipson, who was not seriously injured, followed Samuel Newton in his car, allegedly watching him lash his knife at the air and at cars. At one point, Gipson said, the young Black man jumped on the hood of Gipson's car, slashing and making karate chops.

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Secrecy Surrounds "Peanutgate" Probe Of Carter Family Business

Washington, D.C.) - Unusual secrecy has been imposed on the Department of Justice's investigation of President Carter's peanut warehouse, sources familiar with the case said recently.

The office of Paul J. Curran, the special counsel who is conducting the investigation, has issued subpoenas for Billy Carter and his wife, Sybil, several present and former employees of the Carter warehouse and Billy Carter's lawyer, John Parks, in Americus, Georgia, the sources told the *New York Times*.

Although the subpoenas were expected, they contained an unexpected warning to the witnesses not to discuss the case with anyone but their attorneys.

In most criminal cases a potential witness may discuss his or her testimony before a grand jury and secrecy regulations limit only the comment of lawyers and third parties connected with the case.

Two sources said they believed there might be a sealed court order in this case backing up the demand for secrecy.

Curran, reached by telephone at his new Atlanta headquarters, declined to comment on any aspects of his proceedings.

He claimed that court orders limiting comment were not unusual in some civil cases and in certain criminal actions and that it was also not unusual to have orders in a case sealed so they would not appear on the public record in court.

Secrecy in this case would serve to buffer Carter from news reporters on the comments of witnesses as they entered or left federal grand jury meetings.

Sources familiar with the in-

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SAN FRANCISCO TEACHERS PROTEST PROPOSED MASSIVE LAYOFFS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Hearings were held here this month to determine how many of the city's 2,200 schoolteachers will be laid off next year as the result of an expected $46 million cut in state educational funds to the San Francisco school system over the next two years.

If the proposed budget cuts, caused by the June, 1978, passage of Proposition 13, actually occur, 914 city teachers would lose their jobs. In February, school superintendent Robert F. Alioto sent letters to all members of the teaching, management and classification staffs advising them of possible termination.



Black and poor children in America have always been denied quality education. The proposed mass layoff of San Francisco teachers will hurt Black and poor students the most.

After forming an ad hoc committee, a group of concerned teachers union members have devised an alternative plan to save the schools and their jobs and the jobs of their friends.

"We don't accept layoffs as the answer," said Erma Cobb, a McAteer teacher, who chairs the committee. "We think our plan will work if the district supports it. All we ask is a chance to sit down and talk seriously," she told the *Sun Reporter*.

In the proposed remedy, attrition which includes regular retirement and resignations and is estimated at 250 workers each year, saves enough money to pay 425 teachers. Early retirement would release an additional 130 teachers and provide funds for 195.

Some teachers would be given the option of working partime. If 120 chose this method, 60 jobs would be saved.

Partnership teaching and unpaid leaves would account for at least 300 teachers, the plan states, and provide funds for 240 more.

Adoption of the alternative would, according to the committee, make available funds for 920 teachers or staff members.

"The alternative plan was given to the board in September of last year," said Bobbylyne Rice, a social worker at Children Centers Department. "They just ignored it."

Over 100 teachers attended a San Francisco Board of Education meeting on May 8 to protest the school district's distribution to teachers of a *San Francisco Chronicle* article.

The article, written by editorial page columnist Abe Mellinkoff, accused teachers of being less concerned with "mass education than mass employment."

One teacher, sharing parents' concern, said of the situation:

"I can always find a way to survive. But what is going to happen to these children? Even if the community doesn't care what happens to me, they should care about the children."□

Police Shooting Spree In L.A. Black Community Goes Unchecked

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - "You are jiving us. All we hear is that nothing can be done."

That was the angry response of attorney Paul Hudson, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, to the city council's apathy and refusalto take any meaningful action against the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) at a hearing into the January 3 shooting death of a 39-year-old Black woman by two police officers.

The death of Eulia Love, who was senselessly shot in front of her home in a dispute over an unpaid $22.09 gas bill, has aroused the Black community and forced both the city council's police, fire and public safety commission and the rubber-stamp police commission review board to conduct a series of hearings into the matter.

Meanwhile, the notorious LAPD has continued rampage in the Black community, recent shooting and seriously injuring a 15-year-old boy and a 31-year-old Black man.

The shootings were the 23rd and 24th this year by the LAPD.

The youth, Carlos Washington, who was shot twice in the head, was listed in "very critical condition" at Sherman Oaks Community Hospital.

Police said the predawn shooting in late April occurred when two officers in a patrol car saw three youth pushing a car — which they later learned was owned by the mother of one of the boys.

Police said the youth ran when the police, who assumed they were trying to steal the car, approached. When Washington turned towards Officer John Holland after jumping a fence behind a nearby house, the policeman shot and killed the youth.

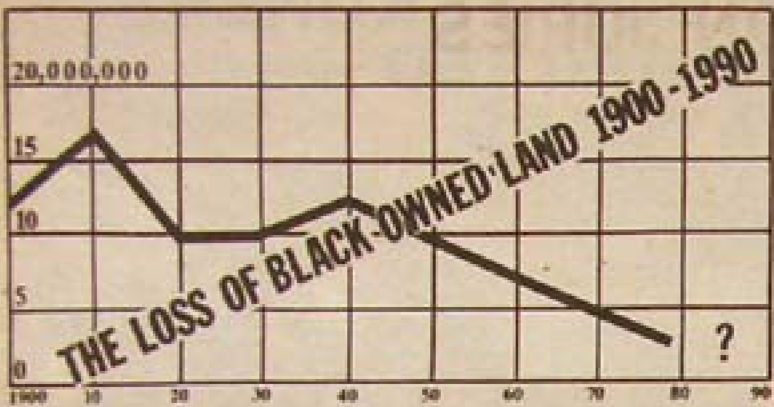
Washington's father, Thomas Singleton, said that police told him that his son was trying to surrender at the time he was shot. He said officers "didn't say anything" about suspecting that the youth was armed.

Concerning the second shooting incident, Lt. Charles A. Higbie has admitted that the off-duty detective who shot Fred J. Parker in early May never identified himself as a policeman.

Officer James Ross said he shot Parker after a dispute outside a jazz club because he thought the Black man was going for a gun.

From his hospital bed, Parker said that not only was he not armed but he was shot in the back of the neck for no apparent reason as he walked away from Ross.

"I can't see any reason for him intending on taking my life," Parker said. "I'm pretty sure that was what he was trying to do at that close range."□



GEORGIA BLACKS ARRESTED IN FARMLAND PROTEST

(Harris Neck, Ga.) - Four Black protesters were recently arrested and forcibly removed from the Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge, which they charge was taken illegally by the federal government in 1942 for use as a military airstrip.

Edgar Timmons Jr., 31; Christopher McIntosh, 35; Hercules Anderson, 35, and the Rev. Ted Clark, 40, an Atlanta civil rights activist, were arrested by seven U.S. deputy marshals.

Authorities also dismantled a tent in which the four men had encamped overnight while about 50 relatives and supporters just outside the wildlife refuge chanted and sang protest songs.

Most of the supporters are descendants of former landowners in the vacated community of Harris Neck, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

FOUR MEN

The four men, whose cause has been joined by the Southern Christian Leadershp Conference and the NAACP, were taken 50 miles north to Savannah, where U.S. District Judge B. Avant Edenfield released them on their own recognizance.

The six-day camp-in began with about 40 protesters taking part. They maintain that landowners were forced to sell their farms to the government for as little as $7 an acre and that the government after World War II broke verbal promises to return the 2,687 acres of land to them. The protesters are damanding $50 million in damages.

"It was purely racist economics that took this land away" said Clark.

What particularly angers the demonstrators is that McIntosh County Commissioner Alden Davis, whose father was one of the few White landowners here, holds a lease with the government to graze cattle on the land.

In 1947, two years after World War II's end, a petition was signed by landowners who tried to reclaim their land from the War Department.

The government, however, returned the land, instead, to McIntosh County. When the county did not use the land as a civilian airstrip, as planned, it was reclaimed by the federal government in 1962 and converted to a wildlife preserve.

The fathers of two of the men arrested, Edgar Timmons, 54, a commercial fisherman, and the Rev. Christopher McIntosh, Sr., 58, a Baptist minister, said they were young men when the government gave them 48 hours to remove personal belongings and themselves from the land.

"It was dreadful," the elder Timmons said, recalling that he lost a successful oyster cannery business to the bulldozers.

The elder McIntosh recalled those days in 1942 when, he said, about 75 Black families had to seek shelter elsewhere.

"A lot of the old folks were heartbroken and died not too long afterward," McIntosh said. "I had a grocery business and had just built a six-room house. But they came in, threw gasoline on some houses and set fire to them. They also knocked over some graves and left some remains of bodies scattered around."

Margrett Ford, the NAACP's assistant legal counsel, said, "This is an historical injustice that must be put right."

Ms. Ford said she also directs NAACP's Project Rural, a program aimed at educating Blacks to the need to hold on to their lands and to help them make their holdings more profitable. The program also provides legal assistance.

The Atlanta-based Emergency Land Fund, the only group exclusively involved in helping Blacks hold on to their rural holdings, also responded to calls for help from the Black families.

"It is very common to see Black folks losing their lands under suspicious circumstances," said Ms. Kay Young, legal coordinator for the Fund.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

U.S. Acts In Sterilization Case

(Washington, D.C.) - Federal safety inspectors recently levied $24,000 in fines against a West Virginia chemical plant where five women had to undergo sterilization operations last year to keep their jobs. Workers at the American Cynamid Company Willow Island pigment plant were overexposed to potentially cancer-causing agents and lead, which can produce defects in the fetus of a pregnant woman.

Washington Inmates Rebel

(Walla Walla, Wash.) - Inmates protesting inhumane prison conditions took nine prison officials hostage at Washington State Penitentiary in mid-May. The overcrowded prison's 1,434 inmates were placed under lockdown in their cells.

Indian Woman Activist Freed

(Seattle, Wash.) - After a seven-year legal struggle, murder charges were dismissed in late April against Yvonne Wanrow, a Coleville Indian woman who killed in self-defense a convicted child molester who attacked her children. A retrial had been scheduled after her 1973 conviction by an all-White jury was overturned by a state appeals court, but Wanrow pleaded guilty to reduced assault charges and was placed on five years' probation.

Food Stamp Cut Threatened

(Washington, D.C.) - Unless Congress votes $650 million extra for the food stamp program, benefits may be cut back sharply starting in July, Agriculture Department officials said in mid-May. A Congressional subcommittee was told that the program needs the appropriation by June 15 to maintain current benefit levels for the remainder of the fiscal year, which ends September 30.

Fonda Wins F.B.I. Suit

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Actress Jane Fonda announced in early May that her six-year-old breach-of-privacy lawsuit against the FBI has been settled with an admission by the government that the spy agency illegally conducted surveillance of the actress' political and private life. The lawsuit uncovered thousands of pages of FBI documents authorizing phone tapping and other surveillance of the outspoken Vietnam War opponent between June, 1970, and February, 1975. One document revealed that then-FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover authorized agents to send an anonymous letter to Hollywood columnist Army Archerd falsely claiming that Fonda had attended a rally to help raise money to buy guns for the Black Panther Party.

Malcolm X Murder Probed

(New York, N.Y.) - Two of the three accused assassins of Malcolm X recently appealed to the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) to seek an investigation into the murder of the Black leader. Norman (3X) Butler and Thomas (15X) Johnson, both serving life terms, pointed out new evidence showing FBI and police involvement in Malcolm's murder.

Welfare Recipients Checked

(Washington, D.C.) - In an alleged attempt to reduce welfare fraud, the Carter administration will soon put into operation the largest computer system ever instituted by the federal government to check on private citizens. When fully operational, the computer will collect and store confidential financial information on 15 million welfare recipients in all 50 states plus U.S. territories. John H.F. Shattuck, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), attacked the program, saying the computer poses a "massive threat to individual privacy."

Indian Treaty Upheld

(Grand Rapids, Mich.) - In a landmark decision, a federal judge ruled in mid-May that two 19th century treaties give Native Americans unlimited fishing rights that cannot be limited by the state. The ruling, in a case stemming from a longstanding dispute between two Chippewa tribes and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, said no state has the right to limit or in any way infringe upon rights granted Indians in treaties with the U.S.

"JURY DUTY MAY SAVE SOMEONE FROM YEARS OF PRISON"

THE ROLE OF BLACKS ON JURIES

"We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons charged with so-called crimes under the laws of this country." — Point Number 9, Black Panther Party Program and Platform.

Black and other poor people in America do not receive justice in the courts of this country because they are systematically denied juries made up of people from their communities. The overwhelming majority of Black, Native American, Chicano, and poor White people sentenced to jail or prison are convicted by predominantly White, middle class people.



Predominantly White jury which deliberated in the trumped-up assault case last year against BPP President Huey P. Newton.

As a public service to our readers, below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 2 of a pamphlet published by the Greater Watts Justice Center in Los Angeles on the importance of Black participation in the jury system.

PART 2

It is possible that innocent Black defendants are wrongfully jailed for days, months or years because jurors all too often are all White. A few days of jury service may save someone from years of prison and can keep many families together.

The first step in getting on a jury is to be a registered voter. It doesn't matter what party, if any, you're registered in. But you must be registered. You can find out where to register by calling your local voter registrar's office.

In most states, there is a superior court and a municipal court. You can be called for jury service in either.

The superior court hears felony cases (in which the punishment is one year to life). When you receive the notice and questionnaire, fill it out and send it in. You will be notified if you qualify. The municipal court hears misdemeanor and traffic cases, where generally the punishment can be up to one year on each charge.

Fifty per cent of all people who receive notices for jury services don't answer them. If all Black persons answered the notice, jury composition would change overnight. Don't throw your notice in the garbage can.

Many persons get excused from jury service because of some "hardship," a job problem, or a child care problem, or just a scheduling problem. Don't get yourself excused for hardship unless you have absolutely no alternative.

You will first report to a jury assembly room. You will stay there until your name is called to go with a panel of jurors to a courtroom. First, the entire panel will sit in the courtroom. Then 12 persons from the panel will be called by the court clerk to fill up the jury box.

These 12 persons are prospective jurors. They will be questioned first by the prosecutor and then by the defense; or the judge may take away the questioning from the lawyers and do it all himself. This stage is called the "voir dire." Each side is trying to find out something about you to see if you are prejudiced against one side or the other.

BIASED

Any juror who admits he or she is biased or says he or she can't be fair can be "challenged for cause." If you are "challenged for cause," you will not be a juror in that case and will go back to the jury assembly room.

Many Whites who are prejudiced against non-Whites will deny that fact to stay on a jury. If the defendant is Black, don't be intimidated and say you can't be fair just because the defendant is Black.

If you are not challenged for cause, you may still be knocked off by the prosecutor if he uses a "peremptory challenge." Each side, prosecutor and defense, has 10 peremptory challenges in most cases. These challenges can be used without giving any reason.

If the defendant is Black, you will probably be "peremptoried" by the prosecutor just because you are Black. If you are Black, he will usually think that you will vote on grounds of sympathy instead of how you will evaluate the evidence. This is another example of racism in the action ("Blacks can't be fair").

Even though the prosecutor may use his peremptories on Blacks, this can be costly for him. Because each side has the same number of peremptory challenges, when one side starts using up more than the other, the side with fewer peremptories left will start accepting jurors it might not otherwise accept. Even though you may get knocked out of the jury box because you are Black, this makes the prosecutor use up his peremptories.

The only real way Blacks are going to get on juries is when there are more than 10 Blacks on a panel. When that happens, the prosecutor knows Blacks will sit on the final jury; when he sees this from the beginning, he will start judging jurors on factors other than race because he knows if a Black gets on after he's knocked 10 off, that Black person will be wise to his racism.

When a long trial is expected, you will be told about it at the beginning of the voir dire. It is at this point that many Blacks excuse themselves on "hardship" grounds. Don't you do it.

TO BE CONTINUED

Bodies Of Jonestown Victims Arrive In Oakland

(Oakland, Calif.) - The bodies of 251 Peoples Temple members who were murdered by the U.S. government at Jonestown, Guyana, last November arrived at the Oakland Army Base in early May.

Ms. JOYONA NORWOOD, (below, right), 27, of San Francisco, who lost 27 members of her family in the November 18, 1978, genocide of over 900 predominantly Black and poor people from the Bay Area, was one of the few relatives on hand to meet the first moving vans that arrived with bodies from Dover Air Force Base in Delaware. "When they left," Ms. Norwood said of her family, "they left walking, happy, talking. When they come back, they come back in a box."

Robert H. Fabian, court-appointed receiver of the bodies, said that a total of 545 Guyana victims will be brought to California by the first of June.





JAMES BALDWIN: "THE WHITE MAN'S SUN HAS SET"

World renowned Black writer James Baldwin recently spent a month as a regents' lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley campus. During his stay in the Bay Area, Baldwin, who is a longtime friend of Huey P. Newton, visited Oakland Community School.

In the following article, written by Patrick Dunlevy and excerpted from the Santa Barbara News & Review, *Baldwin expresses his pointed views about relations between Black and White people in America.*

The name James Baldwin takes many Americans immediately back to the Black protest movement of the sixties. Baldwin was one of the major Black writers that White America turned to then in order to understand what was happening. What they read in Baldwin's works often shocked and disturbed Whites — and was meant to, as a way of moving them to make changes Blacks felt were essential.

In his own words, Baldwin is a "public witness" to the conditions of Black people in this country, and "a kind of conduit" through which his people can express themselves. He is the author of several novels, including *Go Tell It on the Mountain* and *If Beale Street Could Talk*, and books of essays, including *Nobody Knows My Name* and *The Fire Next Time*. Several of his essays have been published in magazines such as *Harper's*, *Nation*, and *New Yorker*.

Baldwin was born in 1924 in Harlem. His father was a New Orleans clergyman, a strict, rigid disciplinarian who raised his nine children according to the moral and religious principles of the rural South. At 14, Baldwin was ordained a minister of the Fireside Pentecostal Assembly, a Holy Roller congregation, and preached there for three years before deciding to turn from religion to writing as a career.

By the time he graduated from high school at 17, Baldwin had decided to become a professional writer. After completing high school, he worked during the day as a waiter, dishwasher and factory worker, and wrote by night, submitting articles to magazines. His writing caught the attention of Richard Wright, a well known Black writer. Wright befriended Baldwin and aided him in securing a fellowship so that he could move to Paris and there totally dedicate himself to writing.

Baldwin decided to leave this country in the late 1940's because it was a matter of "one day meeting one cop too many. I had to be in a place where I could breathe and not feel someone's hand at my throat, a place away from the everyday insults and humiliation, the continual sadness and rage."

He reminds us that those were not the times when Blacks were struggling for rights as voters and for fair treatment in restaurants, schools, and factories; those were the times when an anti-lynching bill was having difficulty making its way through Congress.

Baldwin's initial years in Paris were years of near-starvation and loneliness, but by the time he returned to visit his native land in 1957, he was recognized for his ability as a writer, and his first three books had been published. On returning to this country, he traveled for the first time to the deep South. His encounter with the conditions of Southern Blacks convinced him that, as a writer, he must speak for them.



JAMES BALDWIN

Baldwin's writing is known for the captivating, compelling intensity of his anger. In *No Name in the Streets*, he wrote:

"People, even if they are so thoughtless as to be born Black, do not come into this world merely to provide mink coats and diamonds for chattering, trivial, pale matrons, or genocidical opportunities for their unsexed, unloved and finally despicable men — oh pioneers! There will be bloody holding actions all over the world for years to come: but the Western party is over, and the White man's sun has set. Period."

But Baldwin's anger is not his only trait and does not blind or consume him. He is also known for the importance he accords to moral, spiritual, and esthetic values, and for his concern for the person as an individual rather than a cipher in a political category. The following passage, from the "Letter to My Nephew" section of *The Fire Next Time* reveals other facets of Baldwin that those who hear him speak in person know are genuine:

"The details and symbols of your life have been deliberately constructed to make you believe what White people say about you. Please try to remember that what they believe, as well as what they do and cause you to endure, does not testify to your inferiority but to their inhumanity and fear...There is no reason for you to try to become like White people and there is no basis whatever for their impertinent assumption that *they* must accept you.

"The terrible thing, old buddy, is that you must accept *them*. And I mean this very seriously. You must accept them and accept them with love. For these innocent people have no other hope...And if the word *integration* means anything, this is what it means: that we, with love, shall force our brothers to see themselves as they are, to cease fleeing from reality, and begin to change it. For this is your home, my friend...and we can make America what America must become."

This passage is particularly useful in understanding Baldwin because it contains threads of several themes he emphasizes repeatedly: that Blacks are taught to despise themselves; that civil rights is not a Black problem, but a White illness:

"What White people have to do is try to find out in their own hearts why it is necessary to have a nigger in the first place", Baldwin writes, and that White American society is doomed and not worth imitating or desiring; that it is the duty of Blacks to save America; that they must save it by means of their love.

The "civil rights movement" of the sixties is, in Baldwin's view, a misnomer, a "phrase used to disguise an uneasy American conscience." In reality, the movement was the most recent "slave insurrection," and was crushed the way slave revolts usually are, by slayings of the leaders — "Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers are all gone."

In the sixties, Baldwin insists, Blacks did "everything in their power to declare what they could not live without," but the "republic" did not want to hear. The sixties taught Blacks that "if we don't save ourselves no one else will."

But there was another, more encouraging lesson, he continues, as Blacks began to sense their own power and dignity and realized they "no longer need to be trapped by the White man's imagination of what they should be."

At the same time, events of the sixties and early seventies, especially the combination of "Vietnam, Nixon and Watergate," significantly destroyed the "social fabric" of White society, the renowned Black author explained. Young Whites discovered that they had been betrayed by their fathers and mothers, that their parents "cared more for themselves than for their children," that their lives meant no more to their parents "than the lives of the Blacks."

At first the Whites reacted with rage and terrorism, but this response proved futile, and young Whites eventually retreated in despair, Baldwin says.

Baldwin views White Western civilization as a "menace" to the world. His use of the word "white" in this context has a special meaning. White is not a matter of color, but "a state of mind, a matter of moral choice" in which one decides to participate in or resist oppression, or, for some, in which one chooses between "safety and honor."

With its "enormous economic machinery," White Western civilization attempts to make the rest of the world subservient to it. It refuses to examine its essential nature and sees misery elsewhere as a reason for self-justification, Baldwin explains.

Baldwin believes the Black struggle for identity is important not only for what it means to blacks, but because it forces white civilization to re-examine itself: "If I can keep you in your place, I know mine; but if you are not who I thought you were, who am I?"

Capitalism, he said tersely, "has no future." It is dependent on "colonies and war" and extracts too high a price in "blood, sweat, and hunger," in "unemployment, suicide, and drug addiction." What the world cannot live with "it will change," and Baldwin envisions a socialism rising out of the necessity to meet the world's needs.

CALIF. COURT REFORM: MORE POWER TO PEOPLE OR LAWYERS?

Below, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part I of excerpts from an article written by J. Anthony Kline, legal affairs secretary to California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. The article, which originally appeared in the January/February, 1978, issue of the California State Bar Journal, discusses the problem of severe overcrowding of cases in the state courts and the reluctance of lawyers to bring about needed reforms.

PART 1

The belief that our judicial system will quickly recover from its illness if we simply enlarge — or rather continue to enlarge it — has long been and remains an article of faith among those generally thought to be the best informed — the legal profession.

The confidence that further expansion of the courts will materially assist the administration of justice is misplaced. In the past this course of action simply delayed a revelation that is now virtually upon us, a situation for which the legal profession has no one to blame but itself.

Our profession, which bears major responsibility to conform legal institutions to the needs of society, has not adequately discharged that duty.

As a consequence, the trial courts are in disarray; mechanism for the prompt resolution of minor disputes do not exist or are inadequate; the adversary process is in disrepute; the criminal justice system is maligned; legal procedures in many areas are hopelessly arcane and unnecessarily complex; and legal services are becoming prohibitively expensive and therefore inaccessible to many in need.

The lawyers of California, who presumably are best equipped to decipher the handwriting on the wall, appear blind to its meaning and the consequences of inaction. As John P. Frank observed in his important book, *American Law: The Case for Radical Reform*:

"But for a handful of persons, we are making no effort to escape a legal doomsday; many of our most justly respected leaders at the bar and in the universities are like the crowd in Samson's temple before he pushed the pillars, unconscious of the impending surprise and headache".

Frank made that statement nearly a decade ago. Not much has changed.

The position of the legal profession in the escalating public debate whether to further enlarge the trial courts of this state exemplifies our blindness. It is the purpose of this article to place this issue in its proper perspective.

Although the question whether to expand the courts is of itself important, it has far greater significance as an indication of related but much more troublesome law reform issues, issues which are about to plague us because we refused to address them when they were more controllable.

The views here advanced will not be popular among some leaders of the bar; but neither is the bar so popular among the people that we can afford to deceive ourselves. The question whether the courts should be enlarged is not as simple as it is usually made out to be; honestly examined, it presents embarrassing issues we are reluctant to confront. But if we do not confront them a less indulgent public is surely destined to do so, and in much more disagreeable fashion.

The events which gave rise to the current debate began inconspicuously with the passage during the 1979 session of the California Legislature of bills creating 64 additional trial court positions.

Not surprisingly, such legislation has traditionally enjoyed the strong support of California governors, since the governor is the appointing power who fills such coveted new positions, which are well paid, long-tenured and highly prestigious.

It was without precedent, therefore, that Governor Brown vetoed bills that would have added 54 new judicial positions, including 34 superior court positions in Los Angeles County and reluctantly permitted the remaining bills, creating 10 other positions, to become law without his signature.

This action, which was greeted with surprise in political circles, has generated considerable hostility among the state's lawyers and judges.

Curiously, however, the criticism of the governor's vetoes has focused almost entirely on an issue which he never disputed: the existence of large and growing court backlogs. The genuine disagreement between the governor and the legal community is much more fundamental. It concerns not simply the size but, more importantly, the role of the courts and the law in our society.

In California, more than elsewhere, people are overwhelmed by the thickening layers of legalism that surround their daily lives, which Thomas Ehrlich, former Dean of Stanford Law School, refers to as "legal pollution". The courts are one of the principle instruments of this contamination, but its source is deeply and less visibly embedded in our social history.

Americans have long been obsessed with law and the legal process, and lawyers have come to be regarded as the elite class of American society. Our peculiar obsession with the law has fostered the notion in this country that every human problem has or should have a legal solution. This is an idea, needless to say, that is highly congenial to the bar, whose members, whether consciously or not, advance it at every opportunity.



But since the business of lawyers is to service legal needs, we have been disinclined to minimize such needs or to discourage any popular disposition to seek our services. As implied by the proverb that "the town that can't support one lawyer can always support two," the proliferation of lawyers has increased, not diminished, the felt need for legal assistance and resort to the courts. For this reason the phenomenal proliferation of lawyers in our society deserves serious attention.

At the turn of the century there was approximately one lawyer for every 1,100 Americans (which, incidentally, represents a higher percentage of lawyers than *today* exists in almost any other major industrialized nation). Twenty-five years ago the ratio was one to 700; last year the ratio was one to 530.

Since 1970 there has been a 14 per cent increase in the size of the legal profession nationally, although the population grew by only six per cent during that period. Approximately one out of every 125 adult males in the United States today is a lawyer.

The California statistics are even more dramatic. Twenty-five years ago there was only one lawyer for every 761 Californians. Today the ratio is one to 385.

San Francisco, with a total population of 671,000, has more than 6,500 lawyers; which means that approximately one out of every 100 citizens of that city is an attorney. Los Angeles is not far behind and catching up. At last count, that county had one lawyer for every 363 Los Angeles citizens.

As if we did not already have sufficient lawyers, the law schools are expanding production. In 1950 there were 50,000 law students in the United States; today there are more than 125,000.

California, which is now experiencing an increase of more than 5,000 lawyers annually, has 25 per cent of all law schools in the nation (70 per cent of the unaccredited law schools) and 30 per cent of the total national law student population.

What are all these lawyers doing? It seems they are all going to court. A recent study discloses, for example, that in 1976 more than 80,000 lawsuits for personal injury, death or property damage were filed in California, about 5,000 more than in the preceding year. This continued a trend in which the number of such suits is growing at a compound annual rate of six per cent more than five times as fast as the population.

About two-thirds of these filings were for auto-related cases, according to the study, a category that in some years has grown at "only" about twice the rate of population growth. This means, however, that other types of civil suits were growing as fast as 13 times the rate of population growth.

This increase in civil case filings, and attendant court backlogs, is not of recent origin.

TO BE CONTINUED

BLACK S. AFRICAN STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR LEADING SOWETO REBELLION



Nicaraguan President ANASTASIO SOMOZA

(Kempton Park, South Africa) - The trial of 11 Black students charged with sedition for leading the famous uprising in the Black "township" of Soweto in the summer of 1976 ended in mid-May with two-to four-year prison terms for four and suspended sentences for seven.

"We don't think they should have been convicted to begin with, but we're very pleased with the sentences," said a defense source, who asked not to be named.

The longest sentence, eight years, was given to Sechaba Dan Montsitsi, 23, the former chairman of the now-banned Soweto Student Representative Council (SSRC). Four years of the term were suspended.

It was the nation's first sedition trial in 30 years. Most Black activists are tried for lesser offenses, and in issuing his ruling, Justice Hendrick P. van Dyk defined sedition in the broadest sense, terming it any *gathering with an intent to "defy, subvert or assail the authority of* the state or any of its organs."

The students were accused of being ringleaders of the rebellion that continued for five months and spread across the nation. Confrontations with the police resulted in the death of about 700 Blacks.

In a packed courtroom guarded by policemen carrying submachine guns, Justice van Dyk found the 11 young Blacks guilty because of their leadership in the



Before their sentences were announced, four of the Soweto student leaders gave the Black power salute.

Soweto Student Representative Council, which had organized many demonstrations.

In a four-hour explanation of his verdict, the judge declared that even giving the black power salute is an example of a seditious act.

Elaborating on his sweeping definition of sediton, he said that it is not necessary to prove the act of violence, merely the contemplation of it. And he added that for Black students to urge Black children to "dig a grave for White racism and fascism" was seditious.

The students were protesting against an inferior Black education system and specifically the use of the Afrikaans language in their schools.

There was testimony during the seven-month trial that White administrators of Black schools had sought to expand the requirement for using Afrikaans, a Dutch-derived language spoken by the original settlers 300 years ago and little changed since then. languages in Soweto schools.

The prosecutor, Klaus Van Lieres, who also represented the government at the 1977 inquest into the death of Stephen Biko, the black leader of the Black Consciousness Movement who died in police custody, produced no evidence that any of the students participated in the Soweto protest. Instead, he concentrated on proving that the defendants had organized the protest marches, work stoppages and rent boycotts.

One of the most controversial aspects of the verdict was that three of the students were under 18 at the time of the uprising. One, Wilson Twala, was 15 when the upheaval started. None were older than 20. Van Lieres, who told the court that sedition was a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

U.S.-Trained Troops Prop Up Nicaraguan Regime

(Managua, Nicaragua) - President Anastasio Somoza heads the Nationalist Liberals, Nicaragua's largest political party. But his key post is that of *jefe supremo* — supreme chief — of the National Guard, which is both Nicaragua's army and its national police, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

Without the guard, the Somoza dynasty would not have endured. Guardsmen have put down ruthlessly any attempt to bring down the Somozas.

With the family controlling the guard, commanding the government and pervading the business world, the hand of the Somozas seems to be everywhere a Nicaraguan citizen turns.

The guard is fighting now in the northern cities against a guerrilla uprising determined to drive him from power.

The private fortune of the Somoza group, as it is called in financial circles, is estimated at between $424 million and $564 million, the value of its holdings in this country. That makes it one of the three richest groups in Nicaragua, each possessing about 7 per cent of the country's wealth.

The bulk of the Somoza fortune here is in agriculture — principally land and livestock. Land holdings of the Somoza group are estimated to embrace 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the nation's farmland.

Among many other investments are a bank, an insurance company, a Mercedes-Benz dealership, a television station, a radio station, a newspaper and a steamship line. Somoza companies produce most of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

Namibian Puppet Regime To Install Legislative Assembly

(Capetown, South Africa) - In a move which many observers feel is the prelude to a Rhodesian-style Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI), the South African government announced in early May that it will allow the recently installed puppet regime in Namibia (South West Africa) to establish an assembly with legislative authority.

The decision was first revealed in a letter delivered to the U.S. government and four other Western powers that are negotiating a United Nations' plan for independence for the territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

The White minority regime has thus far refused to accept proposals for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war being waged by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is recognized by the U.N. as the sole legitimate representative of the territory.

In his letter to the U.S., Britain, West Germany, France and Canada, South African "Foreign Minister" Roelof F. Botha said that the assembly would be given the power to pass laws and nominate a number of its members to assist the administrator general, the South African official in charge of the territory.

A Constituent Assembly was established in Namibia last December as the result of a bogus "election" conducted by South Africa in defiance of a U.N. resolution denouncing the vote and its results as "null and void."

Botha said the new legislature would be made up of the 50 members of the Constituent Assembly and up to 15 additional members nominated by members of the existing body from other political parties in the territory.

All but nine members of the Constituent Assembly represent the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a group dominated by Whites whose plan for maintaining apartheid policies, with an effective veto on all major issues for Whites, has been strongly backed by South Africa.☐



Black South African miners. Black workers were recently given token rights to join unions in the White apartheid regime.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS TO GET TOKEN UNION RIGHTS

(Capetown, South Africa) - The South African government announced in early May that it would grant limited union rights to some of the country's seven million Black workers.

In a major restriction, however, two million Black migrant workers will be excluded from the right to join a union.

The changes will mean that some Blacks working in industry and commerce, including tens of thousands employed by 300 American companies operating here, will for the first time have the right to join unions with limited legal rights to bargain and to strike.

Until now, the only unions open to Blacks have been unofficial bodies without legal powers.

For decades, the availability of an inexhaustible supply of cheap and powerless Black labor has been the backbone of the South African economy, permitting many companies to make annual profits of 20 per cent or more.

The absence of Black union power has also been a contributing factor to White living standards, which are among the highest in the world.

The government plan excludes many of the Blacks, who make up perhaps as much as a third of the work force, from union rights. Labor rights will not be granted to the migrant workers, a term used to denote Blacks from "tribal areas" and neighboring Black states who work in South Africa on a contract basis.

Only Blacks with special permission to live in restricted White areas will be eligible for union membership. For them, a major drawback in the plan will be a provision empowering existing all-White unions to bar Blacks on the basis of race. The provision will allow Whites to maintain a monopoly on skilled jobs.

The government plans to end the official "job reservation," a system under which the Labor Ministry sets aside skilled jobs for Whites.

Official reservations, however, account for only a few thousand jobs, compared with tens of thousands that are set aside for Whites under contractual agreements and private understandings between unions and employers.

The powerful, all-White Iron, Steel and Allied Industries union denounced the plan, saying: "The report advocates total labor integration, which in turn amounts to social integration of all the races. If this is accepted by the government, one wonders how long it will take before other legislation very near and dear to the heart of the Whites will also disappear."

In March, White gold mine workers staged a wildcat strike over plans by mining companies to advance Blacks to slightly more highly skilled and better paid jobs.

Meanwhile, a Black exiled South African journalist said that the average wage for Blacks in South Africa is 15 cents an hour, compared to $2.50 an hour for Whites.

Dumasani Kumalo, who now lives in New York after being forced to flee his country in 1977, said that it is illegal for Blacks to be sick on the job. If a Black worker is injured on the job, he or she is fired automatically, Kumalo said.

The work force in South Africa is about 71 per cent Black and 16 per cent White. Average monthly household income in 1978 was $711.85 for Whites, compared to $83.95 for Blacks.

A Black miner in South Africa gets $90.85 a month; Whites get $678.50. In manufacturing, a category that includes U.S. companies such as General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, Blacks get $134 a month, while Whites get $632. In agriculture, a Black worker in the fields gets $16 a month. □



U.S. Aids Morocco

(Durham, N.C.) - The Senate recently added $15 million to President Carter's request for $30 million in military aid to Morocco, which is fighting to maintain its illegal occupation of Western Sahara. The State Department has approved a proposal to sell a communications package to Morocco, *Africa News* reports. The proposal was a revision of a previously rejected plan by Northrup Company which critics had termed an "electronic battlefield" for use against POLISARIO independence fighters in the Sahara. Officials said the new proposal will include installation of equipment in the Sahara, but allegedly no material on the "munitions list."

Mozambique Eliminates Smallpox

(Maputo, Mozambique) - The Mozambican Ministry of Health recently announced that smallpox has been eliminated in the country. The announcement was made after confirmation by the International Commission of Certification of Smallpox Elimination. The government said that over 10 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox in the past three years, thus eliminating the deadly disease.

Refugees Mount In Africa

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere recently declared that the millions of refugees in Africa is one of the main problems facing the continent. Numerous speakers at the Pan African Conference on Refugees held here in mid-May condemned the continued existence of White minority regime in southern Africa, from which most of the refugees have been forced to flee. Nyerere pointed out that there are now about three and a half million refugees in Africa. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said in a message to the conference that the solution to the problem lay in the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism.

S. African Students Strike

(Beijing, China) - A strike by more than 1,400 Black South African students at Turfloop University near Johannesburg entered its third day in early May, the Chinese daily *Xinhua* reports. The strike is in protest against the expulsion of a student for taking part in a meeting in March in commemoration of the Sharpeville massacre in 1960. Police were called in to seal off the school, and searches and raids were made to prevent the strike from sparking a larger protest against the apartheid regime.

U.S. To Lift Ugandan Sanctions

(Washington, D.C.) - In official recognition of the new government of Uganda, the Senate voted in early May to remove all economic sanctions against the east African country. The move, when enacted into law, will lift a prohibition against U.S. aid to Uganda and lift an embargo against trade in coffee, the country's most important export.

Meanwhile, Ugandan forces supported by Tanzanian troops took control of northeastern Uganda and launched an offensive into the northwest, where forces loyal to deposed President Idi Amin were reportedly planning a last stand under Amin's direction. There were reports that Amin had already returned to the area, but the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) quoted African diplomatic sources as saying that Amin was still in Libya, where he fled after being driven from Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

S. African Investments Barred

(Stockholm, Sweden) - The Swedish government introduced a bill in Parliament recently which would ban new investments by Swedish firms in South Africa and South West Africa. Observers here believe there is little doubt that Parliament will pass the bill, which would then take effect on July 1. Trade Minister Hadar Cars said the legislation was sought after the government sought unsuccessfully to get Swedish companies to voluntarily halt the expansion of their investments in the White minority regime.

C.I.A. FRONT PART OF RIGHT-WING CAMPAIGN TO RECOGNIZE PUPPET REGIME IN ZIMBABWE

(Berkeley, Calif.) - An organization formerly funded by the CIA which monitored the controversial "election" in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) last month will play a key lobbying role in the growing right-wing movement in Congress to give U.S. recognition to the Black puppet government of "Premier-designate" Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Maryland Congressman Robert Bauman, president of the American Conservative Union (ACU), which also sent an "observer" team to Zimbabwe, recently urged Congress to endorse the views of Bayard Rustin, the aging Black former civil rights leader who was part of a nine-member delegation from Freedom House Foundation, a group with strong ties to the CIA which endorsed the bogus election.

Evidence of the fraudulent election, which has been denounced by the United Nations, was revealed when ballots cast exceeded the government's estimate of the number of eligible adults.

There has also been documentation of massive coercion of Blacks to go to the polls despite their unwillingness to participate in the sham election.

Freedom House is a creation of the Cold War, *People's World* reports. From 1945 to at least the late '60's it was largely funded by the CIA, through the notorious CIA conduit, the J.M. Kaplan Fund.

The Freedom House Board of Directors reads like a who's who of CIA beneficiaries.

Three have served as officials in the CIA-run Radio Free Europe.

One Board member is the wife of Kermit Roosevelt, the former head of CIA operations in the Middle East, and the man who engineered the overthrow in 1953 of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, the freely elected head of Iran.

Also on the Board of Directors are Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown of the AFL-CIO's International Department. Both have long ties with the CIA.

Brown was the first director of the CIA-backed African American Labor Center, an arm of the AFL-CIO. Victor Lasky represents the CIA-backed African-American Institute on the Board.

As University of Chicago professor Hans Morgenthau put it, Freedom House was the "house that Cherne built." Leo Cherne, founder of the International Rescue Committee, is the man who has guided the organization since its founding.

In 1950, Freedom House called upon Congress to "enact legislation to outlaw the Communist Party and all its affiliated agencies and publications."

On May 19, 1967, responding to Dr. Martin Luther King's statements opposing the war in Vietnam, Freedom House charged, "Dr. King emerged as the public spear-carrier of a civil disobedience that is demagogic and irresponsible in its attacks on our government."

An editorial in the January, 1977, issue of the *Wall Street*

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





Right-wing California Senator S.I. HAYAKAWA (left) exhorting his colleagues to support the Rhodesian government during former "Prime Minister" IAN SMITH'S (center) 1978 visit to the U.S. Black puppet leader Rev. NDABANINGI SITHOLE (right) and BAYARD RUSTIN (inset).



Killed In Nicaragua

(Managua, Nicaragua) - The Nicaraguan Human Rights Committee recently charged that National Guardsmen killed 43 youth in the city of Leon last month. The report came amid numerous arrests of people opposed to the government of President Anastasio Somoza and calls for strikes to end his family's four-decade rule.

Iran Executes 30 Enemies

(Tehran, Iran) - Government firing squads executed 30 more henchmen of the deposed regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in a three-day period in early May, including a prominent Jewish industrialist accused of spying and raising money for Israel. The executions of Habib Elghanian, a Jewish confidant of the shah, former officials of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, and police and army officials brought to 200 the number put to death since the February Revolution.

Strike In Occupied Palestine

(Beirut, Lebanon) - Seventeen of the 24 Palestinian mayors in the Israeli-occupied West Bank have called for a general strike on May 15 to protest Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and the Zionist state's token self-rule plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Numerous demonstrations and strikes against Israeli rule were held in the West Bank in early May.

U.N. Troops Block Israeli Invasion

(Tel Aviv, Israel) - A large Israeli force invading southern Lebanon in alleged pursuit of Palestinian guerrillas was turned back by United Nations peacekeeping troops in mid-May. The U.N. troops refused to let the Israelis hunt for Palestinians in a village four miles inside Lebanon. The incident was the first confrontation between the 6,000-man U.N. force and the Israeli army.

Egypt Suspended From Islamic Group

(Fez, Morocco) - Egypt was suspended from the Islamic Conference during the group's four-day, 42-nation conference of Islamic foreign ministers in mid-May. Arab states, 17 of which have broken relations and imposed political and economic sanctions against Egypt, won approval of a resolution condemning Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for signing a peace treaty with Israel. Meanwhile, a fund established by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to aid the Sadat government has "frozen all its operations" in Egypt. Egypt has so far ignored demands by Kuwait to return more than one billion dollars that it has on deposit in Egyptian banks.

Third World Demands Western Aid

(Manila, Philippines) - The world's developing nations attending the month-long fifth U.N. Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have demanded that industrialized countries contribute to a special fund to establish "buffer stocks" of rubber, tin, sugar, coffee and other commodities to prevent radical fluctuations in their prices — a major problem faced by poor nations. Only Sweden has pledged a specific amount, six million dollars, to that portion of the fund not yet financed. Third World countries have demanded another $280 million.

Korea Talks To Include U.S.

(Pyongyang, North Korea) - North Korea recently said that it was "not opposed" to three-way talks on the reunification of North and South Korea that would include the U.S. North Korea said the principal issues that should be discussed are the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the signing of a peace treaty to replace the 1953 armistice.

Vietnam Seeks U.S. Aid

(Berkeley, Calif.) - A Vietnamese surgeon has appealed to the U.S. for help in studying the long-term health effects in Vietnam of Dioxin contamination from herbicide spraying by the American military. Dr. Ton That Tung, director and chief of surgery at the Viet Duc Huu Nghi Hospital in Hanoi, was one of the first to find that dioxin was causing health problems in those exposed to it.

Soweto Students

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

only to treason," argued that age was "not a mitigating factor" and said that "society" demanded heavy punishment.

The 15-year-old boy was convicted on grounds that he had written inflammatory speeches and pamphlets, attended gatherings that became violent, and participated in meetings of the SSRC. In his ruling, Judge Van Dyk cited the youth's adherence to the "Black Consciousness" philosophy of Biko as evidence of his subversive intentions.

In each case, the judge traced the defendants' links to the student council, which was established shortly after the outbreak of the rebellion.

Daniel Sechaba Montsitsi assumed the Council leadership in 1977 after two predecessors had fled the country. According to the prosecution, the then high school senior was a leader in the initial march, a protest against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching language in Black schools. □

Puppet Regime In Zimbabwe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

crime against the state "second *Journal* takes note of the Freedom House "map of freedom" which characterizes countries as either "free, partly free, and not free." South Africa was deemed partly free.

Cherne was a strong supporter of the war in Vietnam.

Called "our man with the CIA" by author Robert Scheer, Cherne was a member of President Gerald Ford's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

In the mid-'50s a fierce debate was raging within U.S. foreign policy circles over what approach to take in Vietnam. Cherne and others fought for U.S. backing of Ngo Dinh Diem, much as they are doing now for Zimbabwe's Muzorewa.

The U.S. backed Diem and began the step-by-step escalation of U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

The job, according to Cherne, ws to "mobilize democratic leadership," and to do it he founded the American Friends of Vietnam.

Cherne, Freedom House, and Bayard Rustin, ex-civil rights leader, are now trying to "mobilize leadership" in Zimbabwe.

Rustin also supported the South African invasion of Angola. □

Troops Prop Up Nicaraguan Regime

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

country's cement and cement products and process most of its fish.

Financial sources here estimate that the Somoza group has another $400 million invested outside Nicaragua, mostly in the U.S., including shareholdings in California and Florida banks and in Texas ranches and oil.

The maternal great-grandfather of President and Mrs. Somoza was Nicaragua's president in the late 19th century. Their great-uncle, **Juan Bautista Sacasa**, had been president for four years when he was overthrown by his niece's husband, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Garcia.

The Somoza dynasty has lasted nearly 43 years, from June 2 1936, the date Somoza Garcia seized control.

After Somoza Garcia was assassinated by a Salvadorean poet during the 1956 election campaign, the mantle was passed by the Liberal Party-controlled Congress to his elder son, the late Luis Somoza Debayle. Since 1967, it has been worn by the younger son, Anastasio Somoza, who commanded the National Guard during Luis' Presidency.

Historians agree that the dynasty has been able to endure because of the national guard, a creation of the U.S., which effectively bossed Nicaraguan affairs, with U.S. marines in the vanguard, from 1909 until 1933.

U.S. authorities created the national guard in 1927, changing for good political power in Nicaragua.

Before the creation of the guard, all police forces and armies were nonprofessional and political, their troops often recruited by impressment.

Power was exercised by the Conservative Party oligarchs of Granada or by the Liberal Party Leaders of Leon depending on which was able to raise an army strong enough to overthrow the other.

Elections were held regularly, but no party in power had ever yielded office to its opponents in an election until 1928, when, under control of U.S marines, power passed from the Conservatives to the majority Liberal Party. The Conservatives have not returned to power since, and today they remain the major political opposition to the Somoza dynasty.

In 1925, interparty warfare broke out soon after the American forces withdrew and intervention resumed in less than two years.

This time, the U.S. disarmed both political sides and set up a "nonpartisan" national constabulary, with American officers, which would exercise all police and military authority.

Somoza Garcia had commanded a liberal party army during the 1926 civil wars, and he became an important figure in the official family of the Liberal president who took office in 1928.

When the Americans forces were preparing to leave again late in 1932, somoza was their unanimous choice to become the first Nicaraguan commanded of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Some Nicaraguans at the time foresaw the guard's probable future role as an inhibitor of political change and objected to its creation.

The Americans, however, were adamant. They were determined to pattern the Guard here after similar organizations they wee setting up elsewhere, notably in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Philippines.

The police, all treasury enforcement officers, the coast guard and the air force were incorporated into the national guard and remain there.

Over the years, thousands of guardsmen have received training in other countries, mainly in the U.S. □

125,000 Protest Nuclear Power In Washington, D.C.

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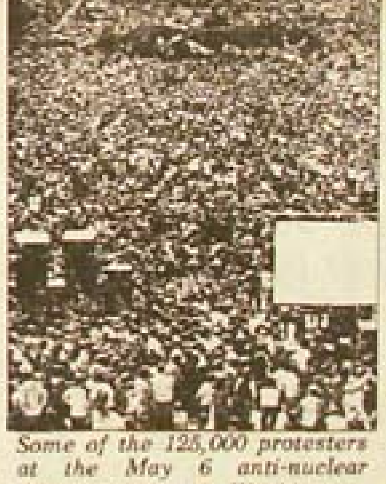
glomerate, was first discussed directly in the trial when James Keppler, regional director for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, testified that he had met with McGee as early as 1973 to advise him of safety problems at the Cimarron plutonium facility where Ms. Silkwood worked.

McGee said he had "tried to respond to his (Keppler's) requests" and tried to strengthen management control at the plant. He said he had also asked Keppler for permission to conduct "security" background checks before hiring employees, a move he thought was restricted by equal opportunity laws but which would improve control over plutonium.

Prodded during cross-examination about his personal knowledge of safeguards at the plant, McGee said he was aware there were "a number of low-level" violations of federal regulations that were not considered dangerous to employees or the public.

Security control over plutonium leaving the Cimarron facility 40 miles north of Oklahoma City has become the key issue in the shocking negligence case.

Lawyers for Ms. Silkwood's three children are demanding that Kerr-McGee pay the damages for her contamination, contending that the corporation negligently allowed the escape from the plant of the plutonium found in Ms. Silkwood's suburban Edmond apartment. Kerr-McGee contends that Ms. Silkwood deliberately took the plutonium out of the plant and that she contaminated herself, either accidentally or deliberately, as the result of an attempt to illustrate her union's charges of safety hazards.



Some of the 125,000 protesters at the May 6 anti-nuclear demonstration in Washington, D.C.

(The young woman died November 13, 1974, a week after her contamination, in a one-car accident on her way to meet a union official and a *New York Times* reporter. She reportedly carried documentation, which has never been found, of faulty welds on the fuel rods the plant manufactured for experimental nuclear reactors. The plant is no longer in production, having been placed on standby status by the company in 1975.)

The plaintiffs' attorney, Gerald Spence, has tried to show that plant safety and security was so poor that plutonium highly dangerous to the public could easily move out of the plant. Silkwood attorneys also have implied that Kerr-McGee management caused Ms. Silkwood's contamination to thwart her union activities.

One point in dispute concerns 40 "missing" pounds of plutonium.

If plutonium was so easy to lose, Silkwood lawyers contend, Kerr-McGee must have been negligent about Ms. Silkwood's safety, public safety and even national security.

William Shelley, Kerr-McGee regulation and control director, testified in May that the 40-pound inventory discrepancy was the result of allowable statistical measurement differences and deposits of plutonium still in the plant's pipes and other equipment.

In cross-examination, however, Silkwood attorney James Ikard elicited Shelley's comment that up to half a gram of plutonium could be taken out of the plant at a time without triggering alarms. □

B.P.P. LAUNCHES RECALL CAMPAIGN

CONTINUED FROM COVER

crimes spend months, or even years, in county jail awaiting trial. District Attorney Jensen bears a major responsibility for perpetuating this situation, which wastes taxpayers' money.

"(3) District Attorney Jensen is responsible for eliminating the overwhelming majority of Black people called for jury duty from sitting as jurors.

"(4) District Attorney Jensen failed to prosecute the police officers who murdered Melvin Black, a 15-year-old Mexican-American man.

"(5) District Attorney Jensen has actively worked with the Oakland Police Department, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to falsely charge, prosecute and imprison members of the Black Panther Party, particularly its Founder and President, Huey P. Newton.

"(6) In order to prevent District Attorney Jensen from continuing the unjust treatment and imprisonment of poor and minority people in Alameda County, we demand that a special election be called at the earliest possible date so that the electorate can be given the opportunity to recall him from office."

Under the provisions of the Alameda County Charter and the state elections code, signatures of 52,000 registered voters in the county are required in order for the Board of Supervisors to call a special election at which voters will be given the opportunity to remove the district attorney from office and elect his successor.

"We are very confident we will get all the signatures," Huey told the press conference.

Noting 5,000 people have signed the Petition to Stop the Retrial of Huey P. Newton, the BPP founder attacked Jensen for refusing to even consider it.

"We also sent post cards to Mayor Lionel Wilson," Huey continued, referring to the effort of the Committee to Stop the Retrial of Huey P. Newton to persuade the Black mayor to intervene on Huey's behalf. "Wilson has gone along with the D.A.'s office, and we feel that the Black community is also losing faith in the mayor.

"We will do one thing at a time, and at this time we will not recall Mayor Wilson. We want to focus our attention on stopping the retrial and recalling Jensen," Huey explained, clearly putting the mayor and other Black and "progressive" elected officials whom the community has placed in office on notice that they may be next to be recalled.

Jensen has been Alameda County district attorney since 1969. He was elected largely because of his successful 1968 prosecution of Huey, who was falsely accused of killing a White Oakland Police Department (OPD) officer named John Frey in October, 1967.

In August, 1970, the state appeals court ruled that Huey's trial was un-Constitutional, and the BPP leader was released from state prison. Two subsequent trials ended in hung juries, and in 1971, Jensen dropped the charges







Father EDGAR HAASL (top), Voter Registrar JAMES A. RIGGS, EMILIO BENAVIDEZ, BROADUS PARKER, JONINA ABRON, Mrs. RUTH VILLIA and CYNTHIA JAMES (above), who was beaten by county sheriff's deputies.

against Huey.

Huey said that the D.A. "didn't have one iota of evidence" in the first trial involving the murder of prostitute Kathleen Smith, which ended on March 24 of this year after a Superior Court jury voted 10-2 for the BPP leader's acquittal. Judge Carl West Anderson declared a mistrial since, under California law, the verdict in a felony case must be unanimous.

When asked if the BPP had initiated the recall campaign in hopes of persuading Jensen to drop the charges against Huey and cancel his retrial, the BPP leader declared:

"Whether Jensen retries me or not, we will still move to have him recalled for the many wrongs he has done to the community. This is not a game to me. Jensen cannot do anything to buy me off."

Following Huey's remarks, statements were made by each of the four sponsors of the recall petition. Broadus Parker, whose Black Veterans Association is actively involved in the petition drive to stop Huey's retrial, said:

"Public officials in our government have steered away from the reason they were elected. Their first and foremost responsibility is to serve in the best interest of the people who elected them.

"When an official of the public begins to operate in an automatic fashion, acting with unlimited power, it is the duty and responsibility of the people to remove him from office.

In his statement, Emilio Benavidez attacked Jensen for failing to indict Michael Cogley, the White police officer who murdered his brother in June, 1976. The surviving Benavidez revealed that two weeks prior to the press conference, his family reached a settlement with the OPD in the wrongful death suit filed for Jose Barlow's murder.

"They offered us $15,000," Emilio said, "and we told them no. They came back with $35,000, and we said no. Then they said they would give us $50,000 if we promised not to say anything to the media.

"What they were saying," Emilio charged, "was that they would give us $50,000 for hush money so that we wouldn't put the settlement out in the community. If the community finds out, then there would be a lot of other Mexicans and Blacks demanding their share."

He said that the Benavidez family received $25,000 from the city and $25,000 from the insurance company employed by the OPD.

A third sponsor of the recall petiiton, Mrs. Ruth Villia, said "There is no goal greater than the right to right the wrongs of the past and to add dignity and independence to the lives of all."

Father Edgar Haasl then expressed his concern about the way in which the district attorney's office handles the cases of Black and poor youth charged with crimes.

"I am concerned that district attorney Jensen will feel obliged to fill all those new cells being added to the Alameda County Jail. I also think that someone ought to investigate his filing of charges against minority youth while in White communities, youth of the same age are allowed to return to their homes."

Any individuals or organizations wishing to help circulate the recall petition or the petition to stop Huey's retrial should call (415) 638-0197, or write to the Committee to Stop the Retrial of Huey P. Newton, 8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, Ca., 94621. □

B.P.P. To Host Public Hearing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

A friend of Gipson who was passing by called police.

Patrolman Celada, employed by the OPD for five years, was the first to arrive at the scene. He was joined by Patrolman Jim Pederson.

The two officers said Samuel Newton was standing in the middle of the street at 35th Avenue and Foothill when they arrived. They said they ordered him to "freeze" and drop the knife. Instead, they said, the Black man turned and walked toward them.

Three feet from Pederson, the two officers said, Samuel Newton raised the knife as if to stab the patrolman. Celada then fired one shot into Newton's heart. The young Black man was dead on arrival at Highland Hospital.

In a related development, the Task Force for Citizen Complaints, the special committee set up by the Oakland City Council following Black's death, was scheduled to hold its first meeting on Wednesday, May 16. The Task Force will be studying methods for handling citizen complaints against the OPD. □







The Bay Area establishment press has been sympathetic to DAN WHITE, (above) the confessed assassin of San Francisco Mayor GEORGE MOSCONE (top left) and Supervisor HARVEY MILK.

ASSASSIN

CONTINUED FROM COVER

testified favorably in White's behalf.

The defense position could result in reducing the first-degree murder charges to manslaughter. White is standing trial for the city hall murders of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk last November and could receive the death penalty if convicted of first degree murder.

SAMPLING

Following is a sampling of headlines from the establishment press sympathetic to White's insanity plea: "Dan White's Defense: Portrait of a Troubled Idealist," "White's 'Terrible Beauty' " (*San Francisco Examiner*); "Jury Told of the Turmoil Within White" (*San Francisco Chronicle*); and "Weeping Wife Tells of Life with Dan White" (*Oakland Tribune*).

White killed Milk and Moscone because of the latter's refusal to reinstate White on the Board of Supervisors from which he had recently resigned.

Dr. Roland Levy, a psychiatrist, testified that White told him that Milk, an avowed gay and one of the city's most progressive elected officials, who often differed with the conservative White on matters which came before the Board of Supervisors, was "the most devious Board member." White, Levy said, believed Milk was "masterminding the deal" to prevent White from being reappointed to the Board.

Dr. Jerry Jones, another psychiatrist who testified for the defense, said that at the moment of the killings, White's mental condition kept him from having the malice aforethought required for a murder conviction. □

WHITE HOUSE SEEKS C.I.A. POWERS

CONTINUED FROM COVER

reports.

Officials said that the proposals represented a careful effort by the White House and other agencies to streamline existing controls on CIA activities.

They also admitted that the proposals would, in effect, give the agency greater leeway in carrying out small-scale operations, such as making information available to foreign journalists and providing limited financial aid to political movements abroad.

Specifically, officials said the White House was asking Congress to modify the Hughes-Ryan Act of 1974, which requires a President to approve every covert operation by the CIA, large or small.

Under the proposed legislation, a White House official said, the President would stil be required to approve "large-scale" covert activities, such as giving military aid or using American forces in foreign conflicts.

Presidential approval, would no longer be required for smaller, less controversial activities.

The official claimed that the CIA would not be given a free hand in engaging in small operations and that staff members of the White House's National Security Council would still be required to pass on every covert action.

He also said the administration would still be required to report its plans for covert operations to Congressional committees.

However, in what the official said was an attempt to cut down on the possibility of unauthorized disclosures from Congress, the White House is proposing to report CIA operations to only the House and Senate Intelligence Committees. Under current law, the Administration must inform seven committees of its plans for secret activities by the intelligence agency.

The official insisted that the proposals were designed mainly to enable the CIA to undertake covert activities in a more timely manner, not to widen its scope for "dirty tricks."

He added that on several occasions in recent years the agency had been unable to engage in various operations "simply because a President didn't have the time on his schedule to be briefed and to make a decision."

Despite this, the proposals have already stirred controversy on the Senate Intelligence Committee, where critics warned that the proposal would increase spying activity and raise the possibility of new abuses by the intelligence agency.

In an interview with the *L.A. Times*, U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell heaped scorn on FBI critics who have proposed restrictions on the Bureau's authority to infiltrate organizations in an effort to obtain information.

He said there was no Constitutional right that would assure Americans they would never be the target of infiltration. □

F.B.I. Counterintelligence Program — Dead Or Alive?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

the activity, as in COINTELPRO, was to "disrupt" the group, not to investigate any crime. The heading on the memorandum is identical to headings used by the FBI in carrying out COINTELPRO operations against Black groups prior to 1971: "Subject; Counter-intelligence Program, Nationalist — Hate Groups, Racial Intelligence."

The document directly contradicts the FBI's April, 1971, document ordering that further investigations would be dealt with under the "individual case caption to which it pertains."

Freedom phoned David Cassins at the FBI national headquarters in Washington, D.C., asking him if the Bureau still used the old COINTELPRO designations, i.e., "Black Nationalists," "Hate Groups," "Racial Intelligence," etc. "That's correct," Cassins replied.



BLACK PANTHER newspapers were burned in a COINTELPRO operation in San Francisco in 1971.

When asked, however, about the 1972 FBI document from Omaha and the fact that the categories were identical to those used under COINTELPRO, Cassins had a somewhat different story to tell.

"If you're talking in terms of category," stated Cassins, "let's take car cases. We are no longer investigating each and every stolen car that is transported across the state line, but we're still investigating under the same category. It's still called the same, but we're doing it on a more selective basis.

"COINTELPRO was stopped. Our investigations into the same areas for the same crimes were done on a more selective basis."

Since 1971, various religious organizations have complained of harassment from the FBI.

In 1977, the FBI released documents showing that it had spied on the AFSC for 56 years in an attempt to discover if the anti-war stance which has been a traditional part of the Quaker religion was "communist-inspired."

In recent years, the AFSC has suffered a number of "unsolved" burglaries in which its files have disappeared. For example, in 1973, in Washington, D.C., the Peace Center, Quaker House, the Friends Meeting House and the home of a Peace Center worker were all burglarized.

The "burglars," however, were not interested in taking valuables from any of these places, but contented themselves with making off with the group's files.

As late as November, 1975, shots were fired into AFSC's Des Moines, Iowa, office and in December, 1975, the office was bombed.

In 1975, four years after the FBI had allegedly discontinued COINTELPRO, the Church of Scientology purchased and converted an old hotel in Clearwater, Florida, into a major religious training center. The church set about upgrading the facility and making it available to other religious groups through an ecumenical organization it had founded, called United Churches of Florida.

Documents recently released by the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act reveal that within weeks of the purchase of the hotel, the FBI was circulating false reports claiming that the purpose of the purchase was to get in on "Florida legalization of casino gambling."

The reports further claimed that a highly praised church project in South Africa to teach children to read was, "actually training 'Blacks in South Africa' to fight against the Whites."

The two persons most active in attempting to stir up the controversy, Clearwater Mayor Gabrial Cazares and radio announcer Bob Snyder, were both in contact with the FBI during the height of their attacks.

Another frequently reported operation during COINTELPRO involved the FBI supplying information — and sometimes even suggesting specific coverage and supplying questions to be asked — to friendly reporters and editors who would not reveal their FBI connections.

One newspaper with which this tactic was extensively used during the 1960's was the *Atlanta Constitution*, whose publisher, Ralph McGill, became a major conduit for FBI-inspired stories.

By the mid-1960's the relationship between the *Constitution* and the FBI had grown so close that McGill was even used to pass FBI-prepared material to an unsuspecting journalist for publication in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The FBI continues to reward cooperative journalists by supplying them with increasing amounts of data. The more a journalist runs the FBI line or cooperates with FBI operations, the more he is allowed access to sensitive material.

On the other hand, information is cut off from those who criticize the Bureau or otherwise step out of line.

Although the FBI's own memos since 1972 are especially hard to come by, it is apparent that media manipulation and the use of informers and agent provocateurs is still very much a part of the FBI's intelligence operation. COINTELPRO lives on. □

Secrecy Surrounds "Peanutgate" Probe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

vestigation said that federal agents had as yet been unable to serve a subpoena on Billy Carter; but the President's sister-in-law, Sybil, who kept the books at the warehouse, and several other persons are expected to testify before a grand jury or meet with prosecutors in the next several days.

A lag occurred between the time Billy Carter has said Carter's warehouse repaid a peanut loan to the National Bank of Georgia in 1976 and the time the bank passed the money on to other banks that were holding pieces of the Carter loan.

This would have left about one million dollars from the Carter repayment money in the bank hands for four months in the spring and early summer of 1976, interviews and records indicate.

This lag is being studied by Curran, to determine whether any of the warehouse money was diverted to Carter's Presidential campaign. The investigation has expanded to include the handling of the loan funds by both the warehouse and the bank, which was controlled then by Bert Lance, a friend of the Carters and later budget director in the Carter administration.

Lance was forced to resign in 1977 because of his illegal banking practices.

Carter campaign records involving the bank were recently released by the Federal Election Commission, showing what one campaign official later called irregular transactions in the same period.

The record also shows for the first time some involvement of the bank in the campaign's news media expenditures, but they leave the extent of that involvement unclear.

Billy Carter, who managed the warehouse business while his brother sought the Presidency, has said in a series of interviews that he repaid the bulk of the $2.2 million peanut loan to the National. Bank. □

House

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Draft debate has caused differences in top ranks. Army Secretary Clifford Alexander is in open disagreement with his chief of staff, General Bernard Rogers, who wants limited reserve inductions. But Alexander advocates registration.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, meanwhile, wants to avoid registration. His staff is considering a plan that would call back Vietnam veterans first before new inductees in a crisis. □

Angela Davis Wins Lenin Peace Prize

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black activist Angela Davis was recently awarded the Soviet Union's International Lenin Peace Prize for the "strengthening of peace among nations."

Speaking at a press conference at California State University here where she teaches, Davis, 35, described the award as "one of the greatest honors which can be bestowed upon any person who believes in and fights for peace

